

33 HURT IN \$750,000 SULPHUR WORKS FIRE

Three May Die; Others Missing
in Blaze Which Calls Fire-
men to Brooklyn.

MEN BLOWN INTO RIVER

Two Other Fires in Borough
After Explosion Starts De-
struction of Plant.

Thirteen persons, three of whom will die, were seriously hurt, two were missing and \$750,000 damage was done yesterday afternoon by a fire which destroyed the plant of the Union Sulphur Company and partially wrecked the hay and flour storage warehouse of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal at the foot of North Tenth street and East River, Williamsburg.

A search of the sulphur plant ruins to-day may discover that several employees are dead, as it was impossible yesterday to determine whether all of the 200 employees had got out in safety. The fire started soon after 1 o'clock with an explosion in the bins of the sulphur mill and in an hour the three-story building which was 250 feet long was a mass of flaming embers.

There were three big explosions of sulphur within fifteen minutes. The second of these blew five men through an open door into the river. All of them, though badly burned, swam to the dock at North Tenth street, whence they were taken to the Williamsburg Hospital. Thirteen persons are in the Williamsburg institution and the Eastern District Hospital. The doctors said last night that three of them would surely die and that the injuries of all were dangerous.

The first alarm was sent in at 1:40 and five minutes later came a second, which was followed by a fourth alarm signal. Acting Deputy Chief Maher of Brooklyn, who took charge at first, and Chief Lally of Brooklyn saw that the blaze was likely to become very serious because of its nearness to the Pratt and Company's plant, and the huge tanks of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, two blocks to the north.

They took a course that has been followed only twice before and sent in the "borough call" which brought Chief Kenyon and a bunch of engines and other apparatus over from Manhattan in a fifty. Fire Commissioner Johnson and Police Commissioner McQuinn, who crossed the Williamsburg bridge shortly after Kenyon and his big red car had whizzed over and spent the remainder of the afternoon watching operations.

The fumes from the burning sulphur made the fire one of the most trying that the department has ever fought. At the outset the air was so pungent that the men had to lie down to get the fresh air, directing the hose from that position. Chief Kenyon had every nozzle crew relieved each five minutes, and his action kept a lot of men out of the hospital. As it was the ambulance surgeons were obliged to devote much time to reviving exhausted and choking fire fighters.

It was a lucky thing that the Manhattan firemen were on hand in time to take an active part in yesterday's fight. For in addition to the main blaze which brought them there two other alarms were sent in before the terminal trouble was out of the way.

The first of these was for a slight blaze in a saloon at Wythe avenue and North Tenth street, where some curtains caught from burning cups of hay. That was soon put out, but the second one was more serious. It was in the cellar of a four-story old family frame tenement house at 78 Berry street, a couple of blocks from the terminal plant, and it would have caused much damage if the engines had not been near at hand.

The flames were finally under control, but some thrilling rescues were effected in the meantime. Six children and a woman were carried out, overcome by smoke, by men who rushed to the place from a nearby saloon.

The two men who were missing at last reports from the sulphur company plant were:

OSMOND, GEORGE, aged 25, of 25 Woodhill street, Richmond Hill.
WANDER, CHARLES, 25, of 423 Sixth street, Brooklyn.

Both men were employees of the Neidman Electric Company of Manhattan and were in the sulphur mill repairing wires at the time the fire started. They could not be found afterward and the police were afraid they had been killed.

The severely injured in the Williamsburg Hospital are:

BOSCHER, HENRY, aged 33, 218 Delgas avenue, Brooklyn, burned about face and hands; likely to die.
BURKE, JOHN, 45, 146 North Sixth street, Williamsburg; burned about face, hands and neck.

CUSACK, HUGH, 35, 110 North Eighth street, Williamsburg; burned about face and hands.
DUCKWORTH, CHARLES, 40, address unknown; burned about face, hands and neck; likely to die.

GARRIAN, A. T. THREW, 45, 333 South Second street, Williamsburg; burned about face and hands.
GILBERT, GEORGE, 23, 150 Gates avenue, Brooklyn; shock and burns about face and body.

KENSLEY, JOHN, 40, 102 North Eighth street, Williamsburg; fractured skull and burns; will die.
MALLORY, WALTER, 43, 252 Cornelia street, Brooklyn; burns about face and hands.

MORRIS, HENRY, 40, 107 North Sixth street, Williamsburg; burned about face, neck and hands; likely to die.
SCHAEFER, FRIDERIC, 44, 3 Bochs place, Maspeth, L. I.; burned about face, hands and body; likely to die.

In the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, are three men:
McMANUS, JOHN, 42, 68 Kent avenue, Williamsburg; skull fractured and burns about face and body; will die.

WALSH, ROBERT, 19, 365 South Fourth street, Williamsburg; burned about face, neck and body; likely to die.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT, 34, 38a Pulaski street, Brooklyn; burned about face, neck and body; likely to die.

All of the injured men are employees of the Union Sulphur Company. Ambulance surgeons from the two hospitals dressed burns and other wounds for about fifty more, who then went to their homes. Many firemen were overcome and had to retire for a while, the most seriously injured being Edward Kinsley of Hook and Ladder No. 69. He got a hot cinder in his right eye and was scorched in addition.

The first warning of danger was a terrific explosion in one of the bins a few feet away from the brick and concrete warehouse of the Terminal Company. At once there was a rush for the exits. Before many could get free of the cloud of choking vapor there was another explosion at the riverfront end of the structure. That blew out a door

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ON EXHIBITION
Paintings by
Francesco Guardi

and windows and with them the five men who were thrown five feet into the water. They were Kensler, Garrigan, Duckworth, Gilbert and Morris.

Before a stream could be thrown on the building there was a third explosion that sent the roof of the structure in tatters to the sky and blew a gust of flame through the shattered windows of the huge warehouse. This blast also drove a tug towing a Pennsylvania car float out into the middle of the river.

Other vessels tied up at the numerous docks in the section followed and soon the water was alive with craft hurrying beyond the danger line.

For a time it was feared that the Standard Oil ships in the China trade, which docked at North Tenth street, would catch fire, but the strong northwest wind turned the flames in another direction. Late last night, when the fire had been under way for nearly an hour, the sulphur plant was a complete wreck and the flames had begun the firemen back a hundred feet on the roof and to either side of the long warehouse, which was filled with baled hay. The sulphur mill was of wood with a corrugated iron sheathing that resisted the axes of the department on an hour after the inside of the place was gone. At 3:30 the fire fell in.

It was the warehouse that gave the most trouble. The flames and smoke swept the length of that building and would have saved the rest of the terminal district. So the firemen made a stand there, and finally, after three hours work, beat the flames back.

The warehouse is three stories high, 100 feet wide and about 400 feet long, facing on Kent street. Twenty streams poured in on it, axes and pike poles were used with a vengeance. At half past 3 the firemen were getting the best of the flames. Every point of fire last night the building was still ablaze, but there was no longer danger of its spreading. More than half of the building was wrecked. Firemen were kept at work in the terminal yards all night.

STARCH EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

Five Missing in Fire Which Burns
Corn Products Co. Building.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—From six to ten laborers were killed, a like number injured and five are missing in an explosion in the dry starch house of the Corn Products Refining Company at Waukegan this afternoon.

The building, a three-story structure, took fire, and burned. It is thought that some of the missing men were cremated in the ruins.

There were fifty-five employees in the building at the time of the explosion. All of them were known by number instead of by name. Several of the victims would have been saved had not the fire trapped them.

Most of the employees were at work on the ground floor. The explosion shook the town and broke windows in stores half a mile away. Several of the employees in other buildings of the company as well as employees of the American Steel and Wire Mills, only a short distance away, were in the panic.

The work of rescuing those still alive began at once. Automobiles and wagons were used in taking the injured to hospitals.

FOURTEEN HURT IN MINE CAVE

Foreman, Seriously Hurt, Was to Be
Tried for Perjury.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 25.—At the Barnum No. 2 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company this afternoon fourteen men were injured by a mine cave in in the main roadway, seven of them seriously and four perhaps fatally.

The cave-in had been expected and the men were set to work early this morning with the hope of holding it back. They were timbering the roadway and as they labored the roof worked and threatened to fall at any minute. At 1 o'clock the supports gave way and tons of coal were let loose, parts of the fall catching the men and bearing some of them down. The concussion threw others in various directions and a few were badly hurt in this way.

Mine Foreman McNulty, who is badly hurt, was to have been tried to-morrow on a charge of perjury. McNulty was elected a school director and is alleged to have given John J. Kehoe a written promise to vote for him as treasurer of the school district. He took an oath that he had made no promises and then voted against Kehoe, the latter at once starting criminal prosecution.

CLARK WILLS ALL TO FAMILY.

"Thread King" Estate Is for Wife
and Daughters.

NEWARK, Nov. 25.—The will of William Campbell Clark, the "Cotton Thread King," was filed to-day.

His widow and two daughters are the only beneficiaries. There were no bequests to charity, nor was there any legacy to any other than those of Mr. Clark's immediate family.

No estimate of the value of the estate is given.
Lucille Cameron Freed Under Bond.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Lucille Cameron, the nineteen-year-old Minneapolis girl who was convicted of Jack Johnson's pugilist, was released from Federal custody to-day on order of Judge Carpenter, who fixed her bonds at \$1,000. She is wanted as a witness in a white slave case.

500 Thanksgiving Dinners Wanted

If the debit and credit side of your year's kindness account is balanced you are one of a very few.

The best way to repay a favor is to pass kindness along to make some one else thankful.

One suggestion is to help us provide Thanksgiving dinners in 500 homes where sickness or some other misfortune has caused deprivation.

For \$2.50 you can make one needy family thankful on Thanksgiving Day. HOW MANY FAMILIES DO YOU NEED TO HELP TO BALANCE YOUR KINDNESS ACCOUNT?

Contributions should be sent to Robert Shaw Minton, Treasurer, Room 211, 105 East 22nd Street. NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

BROTHERHOOD ACCEPTS ENGINEERS' INCREASE

Chief Stone Says All Talk of
a Strike Now Would Be
Nonsense.

FREIGHT RATES MAY GO UP

Effect of Decision and Need
of New Equipment Mean
Big Outlay.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—In a session behind closed doors at the Hotel Brezelon, this city, to-day, Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and committeemen representing the fifty-two railroads interested in the decision just handed down by the board of arbitration agreed that the decision should be accepted.

This means there will be no strike and that the agreement under which the locomotive engineers are working and which has only five more months to run until May 1, 1913, will be lived up to by the engineers.

Discussing the situation Mr. Stone made several significant remarks. "Will the engineers observe the agreement and accept the decision of the board of arbitration?" he was asked. "Not to do so would mean a strike," replied Mr. Stone.

"Talk of a strike is nonsense," he added with emphasis. "The awards made by the commission are retroactive, going back to May 1, 1912, and they extend only to May 1, 1913."

"What will happen when the agreement expires May 1?" was asked next.

"I can't cross that river when we come to it," was the answer of the grand chief. "We are here to put into effect the new wage schedule which will result from the decision of the board of arbitration. The report of the board is not what the engineers asked for and hoped for; it doesn't grant the increases which the men demanded and which we believe they ought to have, but we are men of our word. We pledged ourselves to stand by the decision of the board of arbitration and we will do so."

"The purpose of this meeting is to place before the general chairman of the various divisions (road) the report of the arbitrators, to consider and have thoroughly understood by the men the exact terms of the report and how it affects the various lines, so that when they return to their homes they will be able to explain the situation in all its phases to interested engineers, saving them the trouble of getting information from the headquarters of the brotherhood in Cleveland."

"The session, I trust, will be concluded to-morrow," said Mr. Stone.

When asked what would be the attitude of the locomotive firemen Mr. Stone remarked that he could not speak for them. It is believed, however, that the firemen will make no further demands.

P. H. Morrissey, who is a member of the Board of Arbitration and who presented a minority report in behalf of the engineers, was present at the meeting here to tell the inside story of the deliberations which resulted in the schedule as announced.

FREIGHT RATES MAY GO UP.

Traffic Engineers Say Higher Wages
Will Affect New Schedules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—That the settlement of the controversy between the locomotive engineers and the railroads operating in the eastern part of the United States will have a direct bearing on future freight rates in this territory is the opinion of traffic experts here.

Other employees on the railroads involved, fifty-two lines in all, have now pending or in course of preparation demands for increases in wages and these may be settled within the next month or two.

Another element in the situation that will operate in favor of an increase in freight rates has come sharply to the front within the last three or four weeks. This element is the unprecedented shortage, showing that the volume of freight traffic has materially increased in the last two years. In order to meet it the carriers will be compelled to expend within the next year large sums of money for additional freight cars, locomotives and other betterments.

The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day issued an order requiring from the railroads a semi-monthly report of the location of freight cars engaged in interstate commerce. This is the first action of its kind ever taken by the commission and was brought about by many complaints from shippers that they were being seriously embarrassed by the lack of cars.

The carriers have practically satisfied the commission that they are doing the best they can with their present equipment, although many of them assert that their cars are being retained by lines not so prosperous and apparently unable to supply themselves with additional equipment.

The opinion is strong in many quarters here that the general increases in wages to railroad employees throughout the United States within the last few years, the upward movement of the cost of carriers to increase equipment and other betterments in order to handle the increased volume of traffic and the increase in the cost of materials will place the railroads in a better position than ever before to move for an increase in freight rates.

The commission in February, 1910, turned down the railroads for a general increase in freight rates and required the carriers to keep in effect their then rates for a period of two years. This period expired about March 1 and it would surprise no one here, particularly officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission, if the carriers by the first of the year give notice of increases in rates. This would give the commission ample time to inquire into the propriety of the proposed increases.

The managers committee of the Eastern railroads which conferred with the representatives of the engineers before the demands of the latter were arbitrated issued a statement last evening in part as follows:

"With reference to the rights of engineers' to man electric service the board says: Wherever electric service is installed as a substitute for steam or is now in operation on any of the railroads parties to this arbitration or on any of the tracks operated or controlled by any of them as part of their system, the locomotive engineers shall have the preference for the positions of engineers or motormen on electric locomotives or multiple unit trains, but this right of the engineers shall not operate to displace any man operating electric power on any of the railroads parties to the agreement on May 1, 1912."

This decision, containing as it does the words "as part of their system," would seem to uphold the principal contention of the railroads in this matter.

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The owner formerly approached a building project blindly, without definite knowledge of what expense the undertaking would involve.
Today, if he builds under our Single Contract Method, he knows to a penny the limit of expense for which he will be obligated.
Our book "The Haggan Single Contract Method of Building," on request.

HOGGSTON BROTHERS
1 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

NEW WOMEN GET HAND IN SUFFRAGE CONTROL

Official Slate Smashed at Elec-
tion in Favor of Two
Westerners.

DR. SHAW STILL AT HEAD

Bitter Fight Against Miss
Thomas, President of
Bryn Mawr.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—At the annual election of officers of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association to-day the following were chosen:

President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw.
First vice-president, Jane Addams.
Second vice-president, Mrs. Charlotte Whitney.
Corresponding secretary, Mary W. Denton.
Recording secretary, Susan W. Fitzgibbon.

Treasurer, Mrs. Stanley W. McCormick.
A determined opposition developed to the candidacy of Sophonisba P. Breckinridge as second vice-president of the association and to the reelection as treasurer of Miss Jessie Ashley, the New York lawyer. It was conducted by persons opposed to the slate of the national board that had been assiduously worked for by Miss M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr.

Miss Stone Blackwell was suggested in place of Mrs. Breckinridge as a compromise candidate for Miss Thomas, but the editor of the *Woman's Journal* was defeated by Mrs. Whitney of California by a vote of 299 to 136. This is the first time that any of the Western States where woman suffrage prevails have been represented on the national board.

Opposition to Miss Ashley was manifested from the first day of the convention, when she was accused by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of using the stationery of the association to send out appeals for the men who were on trial for murder at Lawrence, Miss. Ashley's socialistic proclivities were frowned upon by many members, and she was not even put in nomination despite the fact that Miss Thomas used every bit of power at her disposal to secure her reelection.

Those who were opposed to the present officers point to the fact that there were 151 votes polled against Dr. Shaw, the largest vote ever cast against her, while the 299 votes which elected Mrs. Whitney to the vice-presidency and the 314 votes that made Mrs. McCormick the treasurer are indications that of the 42 delegates present the majority were in favor of new policies but retained Dr. Shaw because of her years of service.

Miss Addams polled 416 votes out of 420. One of the four cast against her was for Mrs. Belmont.

After the election of officers Dr. Shaw stated that the association was without funds and that it was up to the various State associations for contributions. A Rochester firm donated \$1,200 and Mrs. Harriet May Mills of New York offered \$500 for the general fund. Individual gifts from members of the New York delegation ran the total from that State up to \$2,500.

Then Miss Emily R. Howland of Sherwood, N. Y., one of the pioneers of the suffrage movement and a worker with Susan B. Anthony, was led to the stage while the entire audience cheered the little shrouded lady in her ninetieth year. Miss Howland said that while she felt that she had not much longer to attend the conventions she felt as though she must make at least one more gift. She then donated \$800.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, was the storm center of the morning when she took the platform in the morning to explain her position on a question.

"Tell the truth if you're going to talk," somebody in the back of the hall shouted. "Don't tell any lies."

Dr. Thomas raised her right hand and shaking it toward the back of the hall announced in a voice full of anger: "I always tell the truth."

"Oh, yes you do," in sotto voice from the back of the hall.

"If I don't tell the truth," shouted Dr. Thomas, "I am not fit to be president of Bryn Mawr College nor of the College League, nor am I fit to be here."

"All the police," one delegate suggested, but Dr. Shaw, who was presiding, provided her guard.

"The people who are making these remarks will be silent," she announced in a voice that could be heard in every part of the convention hall. "If any woman makes another remark of that kind I will order her to leave the room."

"She may not do," some one replied. The trouble was that morning was more serious than the fight for control between Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Jane Addams, because it engendered a greater amount of personal feeling and it brought to the surface a hostility that apparently has existed in a smothered way for some time against Dr. Thomas of Bryn Mawr.

Another thing that embittered the delegates and helped the battle along was the rumor that was traced to a close friend of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to the effect that Mrs. Belmont had said she was resigning from the National Woman's Suffrage Association. She doesn't like a little bit some of the things they have been doing in the Quaker City, but she isn't going to cut the association just because it gave her one of the greatest shocks in her life.

More than 6,000 persons attended the last session of the association at the Metropolitan Opera House. The speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, international president of the Woman's Suffrage Association; Maxine von Suttner, Austrian, winner of the Nobel prize for her work in the cause of universal peace, and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of the Senator from Wisconsin.

MRS. BELMONT WON'T RESIGN.

Suffrage Leader a Bit Dazed, but
Will Stick.

"Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont says it is not true, as was reported in despatches from Philadelphia, that she is going to resign from the National Woman's Suffrage Association. She doesn't like a little bit some of the things they have been doing in the Quaker City, but she isn't going to cut the association just because it gave her one of the greatest shocks in her life."

Saks'—the New York Headquarters for Men's Overcoats

a Saks overcoat is a
walking definition of Style

A little later on in this advertisement we shall say something about prices, something about variety, something about workmanship, something about finish, something about models, something about fabrics.

But it is our purpose to devote these few introductory moments to the subject of Style—that oft-defined indefinable element, which is chiefly famous for its absence where its presence has a right to be expected.

When Mark Twain read a report that he was dead, he said that the rumor was grossly exaggerated—and it has been the experience of many men that style is too often claimed for clothes wherein it has never seen the light of day.

There are more definitions of Style than you can shake a stick at. We confess to a few of our own. But our long suit in clothes is not definitions of what Style should be—but examples of what Style is.

In that great gathering of overcoats now assembled in the Saks Clothing Shop, you will find the most representative variety of overcoats in this city, and you will find in all of these garments, at all prices, in all models, in light coats, in medium-weight coats, and in blustering greatcoats, that elusive quality of Style which, when all the felicities of phrase have been exhausted, may be summed up in the two words—Knowing How.

Overcoats 17.50 to 25.00

30 models that are models of style

Saks overcoats at these prices are popular in a double sense—popular in price and popular in fact. A popular price at Saks' does not carry the popular implication that good value is absent. In fact, Saks overcoats are first and foremost at these prices.

The collection embraces conservative coats with velvet collars; button through coats, with self collars, with various style belted backs and three-piece sleeves; either variety in knee length or full length models, full lined, or satin lined to yoke. Fabrics are blue, brown, and gray chinchillas, Oxfords and black friezes, diagonal coatings, warm without-weight cloths and velours.

The word variety was never more accurately employed than here. The models at these prices embrace regulation coats and belted three-piece sleeve coats; coats with belt, pleated back and slanting pockets; coats with sewed-on belt at waist and inverted pleat at centre; button-through coats with patch pockets, three-piece sleeves and short waist belt; coats with capelet shoulders; soft rolling double-breasted coats that are a double-breasted hit this Fall.

Close-sheared and rough Chinchillas, Shetlands, Meltons, Elyseans, and fancy back coatings. Most garments satin lined throughout, or to the waist in the heavier fabrics.

Overcoats 28.00 to 40.00

50 models in this great selection

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Close-sheared and rough Chinchillas, Shetlands, Meltons, Elyseans, and fancy back coatings. Most garments satin lined throughout, or to the waist in the heavier fabrics.

Overcoats 43.00 to 75.00

imported fabrics but Saks styles

All Saks overcoats at these prices are made of imported materials, and many of them are made of the celebrated Crombie coatings. Nothing finer could get into an overcoat if it tried. We will add, that our assortment of these imported cloths is greater than that carried by any other house in overcoats at these prices. And the tailoring is admittedly better than any other.

There is not an overcoat the wide world over that can match this at twenty-five dollars!

Made in diagonal coatings and black and Oxford vicunas, with velvet or self collars. A conservative model that has "found itself." A regulation overcoat with an inspiration. A prosaic overcoat that has lapsed into style and likes it. Beautifully tailored and finished. Artistic—and sufficient. The best coat in the world at \$25.

Saks Silk-Lined Overcoat special at \$25

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

They wanted her as one of the officers and they knew they could not have her and keep that non-partisan principle. They had to take their choice. And they chose her.

"The other cause of trouble was the bringing before the convention of a 'sticker' incident. That whole affair is more inexplicable to me than the vote on the amendment. It was in that connection that Dr. Shaw, as chairman, made her extraordinary accusation of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

"The affixing of these stickers to suffrage literature was absolutely excusable," Mrs. Donnet said she didn't know she was doing anything wrong. Well, all I have to say is that if she didn't know that then she is too ignorant to be the secretary of that great organization!

"In spite of the non-partisan amendment incident the convention was a splendid success. This was my first real introduction to the Western women, and they are superb. So are the Southern women. And there were so many splendid speakers, women who acquitted themselves with a dignity and force that made you proud of them.

"And you aren't going to resign from the national association?" she was asked again.

"Resign? That's absurd! I was a delegate from my organization. It has over 3,000 members. Do you think I can resign for 3,000 persons? It is foolish to say such a thing."

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BEAUTY, originality and the finest Craftsmanship distinguish our new platinum settings. We give expert attention to planning and remounting precious stones. Orders for Christmas should be placed now.

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